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cially the "hora" or native dance, which is taught to all the children as a part of their education. Another chapter is given to some of the towns of Bulgaria, as Sofia, Philippopolis and Plevna, whose siege of eleven months by the Russian army made the place famous in the Russo-Turkish war. Here are a few sentences from the author's description of the differences between the people of Anatolia and those of Turkey in Europe:

It is impossible not to notice several points of difference between the inhabitants of Anatolia and the European subjects of the Sultan. The former people are distinctly far more hard-working; they are quieter, simpler in their tastes and more civil to strangers than are their European brethren. Every man is a king in his own eyes; my experience was that every man tried to do his best for my comfort, and when a bargain was made he attempted to carry it out.

The author adds that the people of Anatolia carry out their religious duties more rigorously than those of the Balkan peninsula, and that they are less suspicious and place fewer difficulties in the way of the traveller.

The book contains no treatment of geography in an expert sense, but it is full of excellent information.

**The Book of Ceylon. By Henry W. Cave.** xii and 664 pp., 756 Illustrations from Photographs and 9 Maps and Plans. Cassell & Co., New York and London, 1908. (Price, \$4.75.)

Mr. Cave is already well known by his earlier books on Ceylon. He was thoroughly qualified to carry out the design of this volume, which is to help the traveller in Ceylon to a fuller enjoyment of the varied attractions of the island.

In the first chapters he describes the geography, climate and history of Ceylon, and then leads the reader through the island in various directions, paying most attention to the country along the railroads and other routes which travellers most frequent. He gives clear and concise descriptions of each scene of interest. The book is especially notable for the great number of fine half-tone illustrations which show the island in many aspects. They add largely to the value of the book, but as they are printed on thick, sized paper they make the book uncomfortably heavy. A more comprehensive index would have increased the convenience of consulting this important work.

**Hindustani Self-Taught. By Captain C. A. Thimm.** 3rd Edition. 112 pp. E. Marlborough & Co., London, 1908. (Price. 2s. 6d.)

This little volume is especially intended for the service of travellers, traders, missionaries and soldiers, as well as for the student. A phonetic pronunciation is given throughout, and the system of study is based upon the idea that the natural way a child learns to speak its native tongue is the best way to acquire a language. The vocabularies fill about two-thirds of the book and are supplemented by a large number of conversational phrases and sentences.

**The House in the Water. A Book of Animal Stories. By Charles G. D. Roberts.** viii and 301 pp. and Illustrations. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 1908.

The book is especially adapted for young readers who are interested in woodcraft. A large part of it is given to the remarkable life of that acute and tireless toiler, the beaver; but bears, wolverines and other animals also figure in the narrative and the adventures of "The Boy" and of "Jabe the Woodman" supply the human element.